THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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(87-Advertisements when ordered to to be continued on the inside after the first insertion will be subject to the same charge as on their first appearance—payable in all cases in advance.

(87-The WEERLY TRIBUNE, a vory large paper country is published every Saturday morning.

in all cases in advance.

107- The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a vory large paper for the Country, is published every Saturday morn ag, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Columbia arrived at Boston or Tuesday at about noon. She left Liverpool on the 1 b, so that she brings dates fourteen days later -Owen has become able to ride out; the health of the Queen Dowager fluctuates from day to day, and here is no hope entertained of her recovery

Liest. Col. George Macdonald, an officer of some merit, has been appointed Governor of Sierra

The steamship British Que n had been on fire at Antwe p, bu to a discovered in time to pre vent any serious injury to the vessel.

The steamer Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, hence, ar rived at Liverpool on the night of the 30th ult.

the Thames Tunnel have used it as a thorsughfare or the first time. The Wapping end of the par sage was to be completed in about three weeks.

As to markets, Cotton was in moderate demand In Wheat, prices for England bad declined 3s

m 4s per quarter. In foreign, nothing was done Flour in limited request; price for bonded 30 to 31s There was no material affeviation of the distress in the manufacturing districts; the contributions

from other parts of the kingdom, though apparently ing totally inadequate to meet the gency of such a general want of productive em-ployment. A faint hope yet seemed to larger with some of the newspapers that the crisis had passed, that the principal causes of depression had ceased to exist, and that business would soon resume its conted energy and life.

The 50th and 98th regiments were to proceed

diately to China, having seen fully recruited. No difficulty appeared to exist in enlisting any requisite number of troops.

The accounts in the provincial journals all agree is describing the amount of rain which has lately

letters from Manchester, adverting to the fadure of Gisb rne, Wilson & Co., the calica printers, state the amount of liabilities at £80,000 The immediate cause of the stoppage is referred to the Bank of Manchester, which stands as a crednor for £6,000.

ter, who have for some time carried on an exten-sive system of fraud. They were caught just as hey were about starting for Liverpool, to embark for America, with the produce of the plander.

The extensive steam cottes mills of the Messrs. White head, at Rawienstall, had been entirely con

Barings' Circular of the 3d has the following Of American Stocks we have nothing favorable to report, and can quote no prices at which there would be buyers. Holders are anxiously waiting the January dividend; and should no arrangement be made by Indiana, and any farther defalcations be declared, confidence in all American State Se urities would, we fear, be completely destroyed. S. Bank shares find buyers at £1.

IRELAND .- The failure of the potato crop is Ireland appeared to be even more extensive than it vas at first represented; and, coupled with the out too apparent indications of a severe winter, iancholy for bodings among the count poor of that country. The spread of the temperance reform, it was hoped would go far to mith dition of the suffering poor; but it could hardly atone for the great falling off of a crop which to Ireland is more important than all others con-

SCOTLAND .- The misery and destitution in Paisley, so far from suffering any diminution, con-

prevailed in the French capital, in consequence of several workinen having struck for wages and patrolled in large bodies the outlet of the city The troops were kept under arms in the barracks not called into action The French government is considering the sub-

ect of a regency, in cuse any thing should happen to the Duke of Orleans.

The Paris papers of December 1st belonging to the opposition, unanimously contend that the pre-sent ministry is tottering, and that perhaps before of the Chambers Count Mole and M. Thiers would be in office.

A royal ordinance appeared in the Moniteur convoking the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies, for the 27th of December next.

M. Humann, the Minister of France has tender ed his resignation, on account of a difference of opinion with M. Soult, the War Minister, relative to a reduction of the army. The King refused to accept the resignation, and the difficulty was got over by a compromise, M. Soult consenting to a reduction of 50,000 men from his estimates. new circumstance has however, occurred in the quarrel; this is a pressing letter from Governor General Bugeaud, from Algiers, to the Marshal General Bugeaud who writes that his last campaign of 50 days has so completely dislocated and disabled the army that he could not muster 4000 men. Nine-tenths of the army of Algiers are in the hos-Gereral Bugeaud says he must have at

least 20,000 troops more before spring.

The Government war against the press is con tinued, but with indifferent success, excepting so far as regards the expense and trouble

upon the parties against whom it is waged.

The Paris papers bring intelligence of the trial of M. Ledru Rollin, for "bringing the King and Government into contempt." He was condemned onths' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, M. Haurens, Editor of the Courrier de la Sarthe, was fined at the same time 2,000 francs, and sentenced to three months' imprison-ment, for printing the words of M. Ledru Rollin, who was himself acquitted of the charge of having spoken the words, although convicted of having given them to the press. Rollin, it will be re-membered, is a Member of Parliament, and repre sents the Department of Le Mans.

The movements of the armies destined for the Pyrenees appear to be most uncertain. The 5th Dragoons, which was preparing to march for Mont de Maison, had received counter orders, as well as the 2d battalion of the 15th Regiment, which had received orders to march for

The commercial depression which had prevailed so long in England, had spread over the whole of Europe. In Russia i was felt very severely. Not less than two hundres and fifty failures had taken place in Moscow alon and nearly an equal num ber at St. Petersburg The Emperor is reported to have issued a per prory ukase, to the effect that those insolvents who did not pay 40 per cent of their slebts, should be compelled to join the army

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.



OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

VOL. 1. NO. 220.

PRICE ONE CENT.

The weather throughout a great portion of Euthis county. Heavy rains have deluged the South of France, Spain, &c., while the whole North of Europe has been suffering under the chilling blasts of premature winter.

Another serious inundation occurred at Venice about the 17th of November, occasioned like the previous one, by a sirocco wind of several days' duration. The Adriatic rose to such a hight that gondolas were made to navigate most of the principal streets.

of November. The Constitutional states that a quiries, notwithstanding the resp general meeting of the authorities and of the Comandants of the National Guard was held on the 12th, at which it was decided that the orders of the Government should be obeyed. On the 15th to the discovery of some the Constitutional Alcades of Barcelona, following discoveries might be applied. ip this decision, issued a Proclamation, ordering, arms in any part of the capital, unless ordered to do so by the competent authorities; secondly, that every person violating this order should be treated as a rebel; and thirdly, that all persons assembling under any pretext, uttering seditious cries, or making astration against the legitimate authori ies, should be treated as robels. On the same day Gen. Van Halen issued his Proclamation, delaring the city in a state of siege, and placing all

The Hamburgh correspondent contains an arricle a European Congress to be held on the uffairs of Spain. London, Vienna, and Frankfort, are reentioned as the places at which it has been pro-posed that the Plenipotentiaries are to assemble, of Spain. and the names of the representatives of the five

Great Powers are even given.

Madrid journals of the 21st ult, have been reeived. On the 26th the return of the Regent to the capital was expected. The decree for the convocation of the Cortes on the 28th of December appeared in the Maskrid Gazette. The capital eent has issued a decree, dated Saragossa, Nev. 10, by which the blockade of the coast of Canta tabria, declared in a decree of the 17th of October, is removed, ra consequence of "the total extina-

Two fleurenants of the regiment La Princesa were shot at Madrid on the 9th instant, and on the 11th Don Damaso Fulgsto, the commandant of the egiment, suffered the same fate. The latter was verheard in conversation with General Conchat making inquiries respecting the private entrance to the Queen's apartment, and exclaiming, "How easy it would be to throw a cloak over her, place her on the crupper of a barse, and carry her off." His brother Don Jose, and other lieutenants of the regiment who were sentenced to death, have en respited, and banished for ten years Mariana Islands. Five persons have suffered death in Madrid on account of the late conspiracy, and attack on (the palace, and there now remain no more political prisoners in the capital.

At Valencia an unfortunate Carlist officer, Don Petro Reltram, was prisoner in the Tower of Lu-The populace demanded that he should be given up to them, and he was marched by the Naonal Guards to the principal place, and there

SYRIA .- The advices brought by the Levant mail announce that Syria had become a scene of bloodshed and violence. The Christian population had been assailed by the Druses in the most outrageous manner. A hundred villages had been sacked and Beyreut was completely filled with the unhap py fugitives. Col. Ross, Selim Packa, and the Emir Bechir, had vainly endeavored to allay the insurrection.

The following is a letter from the Sardinian Consul at Beyrout, dated the 20th of October:

"Serious events have taken place in the moun tains-events amounting to civil war. The Emir. as is known, has established himself at Deir-el-Kammer, and given erders for the levy of tribute; tions, attacked the town on the 13th, and the fighting lasted till the 17th. There were 42 Christians killed and 100 Druses; the latter to the number times to increase. The Glasgow Argus states that there are now 7,708 persons in that unkappy of 5000, beseiged the Christians, not numbering more than 800; but the latter fought, protected by ore than 800; but the latter fought, protected by their houses. There would have been no end to the combat had not Col. Ross, and the Esglish officers interfered with Eyab Pacha, aid-deof the generalissimo, and concluded an armistice.

The Colonel left the Pacha at Deir-el-Kammer. the cloud. This he proceeded to establish by di arms. A mixed village of Druses and Christians | cloud wished to remain neutral, but the Christians at pended them by silk cords. Now then, said he tacked it, which made the village declare for the Druse party, and the firing can be heard from this. The sale of powder is again allowed here.'

Also at the yard cor. of Greenwich and Christopher.

Bells, assorted from COO to No. 10. Also, fancy and common straps, for sale by n30 tf WM. H. WIGHT. 182 John-street.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—

The subscriber, having succeeded the late Samuel Redmond in the business of manufacturing funbrelles and Parasols, begs to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the continued patronage bestowed upon his artible burner.

season Always on hand for his wholesale trade, a full assortment of fine silk, superfine American and Scotch ging ham and low-priced Umbrellas, of 36, 34, 32, 30, 28, 20 and 24 miches, at his Ware-room and Mannfactory, No.200 F, arti-Repairs executed with neatness and dispatch.
w HERMON MORRIS.

PATENT ACTION PIANO
FORTES—Purchasers and the public genture assortment of Pianos now opening at No. 134 Pearl st.
up stairs, from the celebrated manufactory of Lemmel Gil-

The manufacturer has recently patented an improvement in the action of these instruments, which secures a quickness of touch, and power and beauty of tone, truly surprising. e instruments are warranted, they may with con

idence be recommended to all lowers of this beautiful and nereasingly popular article of farniture.

n25.3m A. REED & F. HILL, Agents, 134 Pearl st. PIANO FORTES, Several elecant new rosewood and unthogany Piano
Portes, of superior quality, are offered for
sale at the manufactory, No. 44 West Fourteemile-street,
between the 5th and 6th avenues. A good assortiment of
Piano Fortes for bire. Second hand Piano Fortes bought
or taken in exchange.

TWO SILVER MEDALS AND 7 DI-PLOMAS have been awarded to John Lindmark. So Chatham, street, for the best Cologne and Perfumery. For 9 years he has been engaged in the manufacture of Perfumery in this city, and until the present time he has not presented himself before the public in the advertising columns of any paper, but now austained by the decision of emineat judges of Perfumery, given at the Fairs held in this City and Boston, he fools authorized in saying to those who want any article in the line, that at SS Chatham those who want any stricle in his line, that at 88 Chatham street they may find a superior quality, at mederate prices. Remember the number is 88, fermerly entrance prices. Remember to Chatham Chapel.

DUFFALO ROBES: BUFFALO ROBES:

Deveral hundred Buffalo Robes, recently purchased at the N. A. Fur Co.'s auction sale for sale very cheap by the bale or single skin. Also, a variety of Sleigh Robes nandsomely triumed, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of This, then, was all these properties of the proper

Dr Lardner's Second Lecture. Second Series.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Truth, whether c templated in its own pure essence and for its own Seals,-Advices from Barcelona are to the 16th | moment Franklin first engaged in electrical inby an electric shock and rousted by the electrica tion of the rebellion," which rendered this measure | be perfectly happy until he had made these pheno those around him.

In the latter part of 1749, after bestowing much care upon the analogies on which his opinions were founded, he addressed a letter to Collinson in which were one and the same. In proving this, for a original, uneducated man-one whose mind had not been taught in the logic of the schools which readers the reasoning powers so acute, he proceed ed with astonishing logical rigor. He said that the only way in which two physical powers admi of comparison is by their effects. Now lightnin and electricity agree in nearly all their general re lations; electricity when it passes through the body of an animal in sufficient quantity, destroys its lif fuses metals, so does lightning; it reverses the polarity of the needle and so does lightning; it fire combustible materials and so does lightning; electricity, is fine, passes off by preference upon point of metal, while lightning was known usually to strike mountains, and high trees or spires. short he went through a whole catalogue of ten or tweive remarkable properties and showed that electricity and lightning were identical in them all He said that no doubt remained that the principles were the same and, being so, he saw no reason teor from the manner in which we manage electri Collinson, but he did not stop here, and the man modes of rendering the electric properties useful are exceedingly interesting and instructive.

It was before known that electricity was attra ted by points, as the discovery had been made by Franklin. New said Franklin if the cloud which with lightning be considered as charge is charged the cloud. This he proceeded to establish by di-Maronite Patriarch has summon his flock to rect experiment, not with a real, but a factitious He took a pair of metal scale and suif the scales be electrified the fluid cannot escape and they may represent a cloud charged with light ning. He then laid upon the table a metal punci which was to represent the building-placed in such a position that the scales might pass directly above it. Now, said he, the same phenomenishould be exhibited as in the case of an electric cloud. He passed the scales over the punch and as it passed it slightly descended until within 'striking distance,' when a spark passed between them, and the scales rose and passed on. Here he had an image of an electric cloud passing over building and discharging its lightning. Frankli then varied his experiment so as to illustrate the manner in which he proposed to render his discov eries serviceable to man. He took a pointed nee dle instead of the blunt punch he had before used and placed it so that the scale might pass over its This done the scale was passed above it, when the scale instead of discharging its electr ity, passed on its way, the fluid being stolen off b the pointed needle. Thus, said the philosopher why may we not place metallic points upon tops of buildings I and so he went on to his great discoveries in the manner so familiar to you a and which therefore it is needless to repeat. He described an ordinary lightning rod, and went su far as to say that their points should be gilt to prevent their oxidation-a remark which would b natural enough in a man of science, but which a

that time, and from such a man, evinced a most wonderful sagucity.
This occurred in 1750 and Franklin immediately issued a letter which was circulated in England France and all over Europe, in which he described the method of drawing electricity from the clouds high elevation and that from this a pointed rod This point would at tract the fluid and a person in the sentry-box could easily perceive its presence by the usual tests, or charge a phial and produce a shock. These were his directions and the account containing them was read before the Royal Society of London and is said to have been received with peals of laughter as the dream of a visionary enthusiast. The matter thus remained until Aug. 1752. Franklin had an idea that it was necessary to raise the rod to a great elevation and waited a long time for the completion of a high spire at Philadelphia. But the notion occurred to him after issuing his directions to the philosophers of Europe, of trying his experiment in the manner with which you are all acquainted-by sending into the air a kite armed with a metallic point. He determined upon this course, and in the early part of June 1752 tried his experiment upon the common at Philadelphia, the details of which I need not recount as you are all of you fa-

This, then, was the course which Franklin te S. TUTFLE, 194 Chatham square. to prove the identity of lightning and electricity,

and it is not until recently that his claim to the dis- vast discovery he should have made if he could covery has been disputed. But in 1831, M. Aras prove that the same process which carried moigo, the Astronomer Royal of France, whom I have ture into the air, again to descend in the form . so often mentioned, and whose acquaintance I have to the ligariting, the aurora, and the whole co this Eloys he took occasion to refer to the circum- accounted for. He felt an intense and instinctive Franklin's experiment to ascertain the identity of | way of trying the experiments by which it was appeared on the spears of the Roman soldiers of the Fifth Legion mentioned by Cierar. The ex- metallic vase containing a quantity of water. The periment therefore, he said, was not called for surface being large, a process of evaporation was sage in the Eloge caught my attention while I was | protected from the air by the jar. If the sbgit in Philadelphia, and I then saw the original workwhich Franklin used and which contained his manuaiming this suggestion was published at Paris in affording none of those analogies by which Frank-lin tested and established the identity of electricity and fightning. But suppose Nollet's declaration phia so soon as the date of Franklin's letter to ollinson which first appounded his discover.

Let us now see how stands the Experiment

Acago maintains that the credit of this is due no Franklin but to a French electrician named Da make, who, Arago says, made the experiment at Franklin had gone through with his. aviag been tried at that time is concern es a letter in which he requests the attention of lectricians to the identity of hehrning and the which the question may be wettled; directs the erec ion of a sentry-box and merallic rod, and detail ment may be made. This letter goes to the Roya French, goes to Paris and has a general circu all over Europe. It falls into the bands of Daliitter sixty or seventy years was to be conferred He determined to try the experiment id made his preparations in strict accordance with he directions of Franklin. He was accustomed in that city he gave his experiment into the ands of one Cofffier, a carpenter to whom he epeated the directions given by Franklin. He eft the whole in his hands and returned to Paris. While he was there, there arose a thunder-storn furing which Coiffier practised the directions laid applied his knuckle to the butt of the rod and received a spark. Forcibly struck with this phonomenon he flew to the village to find the cure s he was a man of reputed learning and science The curé came, the experiment was repeated in his presence, and he immediately dispatched a roces verbal with a fell account of the matter to Dalibard at Paris. Dalibard immediately sent it to London, where it was published in the Philoso-phical Transactions precisely as it has been re-In this account it was mentioned as the experiment of Franklin, performed at the expense of Dalibard by the curpenter Coiffier, and that it was entirely successful. With this plain statement was entirely successful. With this plain statement of the facts, you are all in a condition to form a judgement, as well as I or M. Arago himself can do it, how far the merit of the discovery is due to great commotion and purged so tremendously that the

emewhat imprudently, announced a great variety of subjects, it will be necessary for me to pass apidly over the ground laid out. I can therefore my remarks. Suppose a brass cylinder be sus- crous evil of too much physic. nded by silk threads. At one end suspend by a moist silk cord a silken tassel. The cylinder and ariminste between their operation and the natural action assel are both in their natural state. Franklin of the bowels-a desideratum seldom attained. ound that, if he took a glass tube, which had been act was known by the divergence of the threads of the tassel. Franklin explained this in accordince with his own theory of a single fluid thus: ie said that when the electrified tube was brought near the end of the cylinder, it drove off its natural electricity to the other end—and that the fluid refuge in the tassel and caused its divergence. When the glass tube was withdrawn, the ushed back and was again spread ever the conductor. This is the prizciple of induction; that the electrical state is produced by simply bringing an electrified body near to one in its natural state It is true that Franklin's mode of explaining this, based as it is upon his own theory, is not generally received. And here let me say that perhaps I as serted too positively last evening that Franklin's theory of electricity was obsolete: there is a secon of the philosophical world which adheres to the theory of a single fluid. But I believe I am saying, that the mathematical section of the world adopts the opposite theory of two fluids from the impossibility of explaining by Franklin's all the circumstances that occur. Franklin beond all doubt is entitled to the merit of having discovered the principle of induction-one of the mest important in the ully equal to that of the principle of conductors and non-conductors.

I must now pass on to another discovery in electricity of vast importance. There lived in Como, in the Milanese, an individual at that time becure and unknown, but since most distinguished, named Volta. This philosopher, since nent, directed his attention at an early period to the subject of electricity, and especially to atmospheric electricity. Franklin had observed that the atmosphere, where it was clear and free from clouds was always charged with positive electricity, and to this he found no exception. It is true that when the air is filled with clouds its electricity is sometimes positive and at others negative-depending upon the position and relations of the But when serene and unclouded it is always charged with positive electricity. ral inference from this fact is, that the Earth must be charged negatively; for that electricity which resembles the Earth's would of course be repelled from its surface; but we find that the positive is not revelled, since it remains in the air: therefore the electricity of the Earth must be negative .-This fact, until the time of Volta, remained naked and unexplained. He pondered upon it long and earnestly, and the result of his labor was a discovery of vast generality and great importance.-He concluded from long consideration that the positive state of the air must arise from a process universal evaporation continually going on upon the surface of the Earth. He saw at once what a

electrical phenomesa, which till then had been u conviction of its truth, but for some time saw which he carried through with complete success possessed. continually going on. He placed this upon an in oreover, he sulating stool, and attached a metallic chain to electroscope. [I may here explain that an electr scope is an instrument used to detect the present of minute quantities of electricity. It consists a rod passing into a glass jar, at the other cod This pas- which are two slips of gilt paper, the whole bein rod to the leaves, it being of the same cha acte sence of the fluid may be detected. I Now I r quest your particular attention to this beautiful e The vase, said Volta, represents th Earth: the water in it the liquid upon the Earth leave the negative in the metal of the vase. The scope, the leaves of which will diverge, and thus cell-tales-indicators of the presence of electric ty in the Vase. Volta made the experiment, an oon as the evaporation had proceeded sufficiently found that the electricity was negative. a discovery of the first order, and the first which surrounded the name of Volta with the celebrity which was still farther increased by his invention

of the Voltaic Pile. philosophical minds often fall into practical error Volta in fact was wrong when he said that mer aporation was the source of the positive electr my of the sir. True the evaporation of the w ter in his experiment produced this effect, and it also true that in a qualified sonse, evaporation he main instrument in maintaining the positive electrical state of the atmosphere. Experiment ince proved that if the water be perfectly pureit be distilled, and all matter held in solution to be expelled, no electricity will be evolved be experience. The fact is, that all water on the Earth's surface holds in solution various salts carthy matter; and the presence of these particle is absolutely necessary to the evolution of electricity by evaporation. Volta was right in the main tact, and his discovery evinces a wonderful sage city, and was of a high order; and for it Volta ha

received deserved credit.
[Concluded to morrow.]

No. 266 BOWERY. Means of Precenting Disease and Pro THE DINNER PILL; A Medicine under the significant name of the

And entirely vegetable, is now effered to the public, seintificially compounded, and which, spon trial, will be found superior to all others now in use. A similar Pil has been for many years prepared and prescribed by a regular established physician of this city, and it is intended to the true it more approach to the feet the unblic. now to bring it more generally before the public.

Another discovery, for which Franklin has not drastic sections and all the morbid effects arising from drastic sections. Having so much before me upon which am expected to lecture, and having sively or frequently, but only in such a quantity or doas to supply the deficiency of bile; an obstruction of which is generally the cause of so many complaints. A only briefly notice the discovery of this prin-single pill, or two, taken soon after dinner, are sufficient to produce the desired effect, and thus obviate the permi

They act so mild and pleasant that it is difficult to dis

This medicine, or DINNER PILL, is incorporated or electrified, and held it near the extremity of the assimilated with the food taken into the stomach, and procylinder, the opposite end became electrified— due a sufficient stimulant to the bowels to keep them re-without being touched by any electrified body. The gular and healthy, which consist in one free evacuation daily; hence they are excellent for the prevention and cure of Dyspensia, Nervous Diseases, Depression of the Mind, Oppression after Eating, Asidity of Stomach, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, Jaune ice, Piles, Female Obstrac-tions, Heart-Bura, Furred Tongue, Flatalence, Distension of Stomach and Bowels, Dizzmess, Sickness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Torper e the Liver and Bowels, &c

It will be recollected by our readers that the DINNER PILL has been recommended by several of our most die tinguished Physicians; and it was stated by one a few days since that all the medicine commonly necessary is such as will assist nature and keep the bowels regular, or abserve the old and wise properb, ' Keep the feet warm the head cont, the bowels open and defy the Doctor.

The DINNER PILL may be given to all ages and in the est delicate cases with perfect safety and with a speedy relief and a permanent cure. They are very mild in their operation: causing no sickness, pain or debility, but cleanse and purify the system of all morbid matter, while they give tone and strength to the digestive organs, and all without interruption to business. We only ask those is boring under any of the above complaints to make trial of An office for the sale of the DINNER PILL is now open

at No. 206 Bowary. They can be obtained, for the present only, at this number, 266 Bowery, and at no other office in the city or United States. Price, 25 cents a box ; reco mendations and directions accompanying each box: For sale only at the office of the DINNER PILL, No. 266 Bowery, by the proprietors, HOLDRIDGE & Co.
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A T the late Fair of the American Institute, a Silve Medal was awarded to Josiah Hayden, for his supe Pens are equal to the best and better thus most of these toported. The price is much less, and the trade find it advantageous to deal in them. Consumers also will find advantageous to their expectations. "or sale to the the quality equal to their expectations. For sale to the trade by EDW. J. ENO 5 Platt-st. nl7

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WHY will you saffer with Tooth ache, when you can have it cured for 25 cts! warranted never to ache again.

Sufferers are invited to call and teat the merits of my Sufferers are invited to call and teat the merits of my

re Paste, a certain and safe remedy. Price, 2 shi-s. Decayed Tests filled in the best manner for \$1 to Other operations accordingly. Dr. Pearson, Sur-de lar.

Destire, 143 Canal street. SHEET INDIA BUBBER OVERSHOES SHEET INDIA RUDGE to best, handsomest and for Ladies and Gestelmen—The best, handsomest and cheapest kind of Overshoes ever invented. Made and Sold by 67 Im 66 Chatham and 151 Water-sts. WANTS.

WANTED-A Boy of good morals, about 16 years
of age, te learn the Book-binding business. One
who can board with his parents will be preferred. Apply
at 15 Ann street.

TO AUBSERVAEN AND LOVERSOF The NURSERVINEN AND LOVERS OF FRUIT. Employments is wanted by one perfectly acquainted with pruning orchards, nurse, ice, grapevines, ac. As a eigrafting and building. This being the proper season for cutting and packing closs for next Spring's use. He would inform those who may want anything dene in this lim, that he inderstands cutting, preparing, and precking cross in such a way that they can be transported to any distance, and in any climate, and he set with anety from the 1st of April to the middle of June. Those leaving choice fruit can in this way accommodate their fruits at a distance with it. And proprietors of unwires can have close put up for their own use or for site, &c. A note directed to F. Kelsey, and left at the interioral institute, will meet prompt attention. d22 lw

O A28 of -A small family, or single gentlemen, can b have Board and pleasant rooms in a private family, of Ess Broads ay. House first class, a few select boarders and location very desirable. NCMLLENT BOARD AND ROOMS

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